

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOR HIS WIFE'S HONOR.

WARRENTON HAS ANOTHER VERY SENSATIONAL KILLING.

SHIRLEY HOWELL KILLS CAPTAIN M'GRATH

The Deed Was Done Yesterday Morning. An Anonymous Letter and Its Terrible Work—Mrs. Howell in Atlanta.

WARRENTON, Ga., June 11.—[Special.]

Ashley N. Howell shot and killed Captain W. J. McGrath in the postoffice here this morning at 10:40 o'clock.

The particulars leading to the shooting will not be learned in detail, but Howell's friends claim that McGrath wrote his an insulting letter and he killed him to protect his wife's honor. Howell had his friends that he intended to kill McGrath and today when McGrath left his office for the postoffice, Howell followed him.

When Howell reached the office McGrath was behind the railing of the private office of the postmaster, having a money order. Stepping up within a few feet of Howell said:

"Americans! Let Us Lynch Them!"

Cry of the Mob.

BOSTON, June 11.—The recent attack upon Mr. William W. Jacques, of Newton, Mass., at Florence, Italy, by a mob of Italians was a more serious affair than was shown by the meager details cables to this country.

Howell immediately gave himself up, and was carried to jail.

Later he was carried to the jail in Atlanta, for what reason I could not ascertain. Captain McGrath was a very popular gentleman here, having recently moved here from Charleston. Howell is a Warren county man, but is now living with his wife in Atlanta. Captain McGrath's friends claim that he did not write the letter in question, and that they will be able to prove it. The letter did not bear any signature.

Captain McGrath is a married man, and leaves a most excellent wife and four children, who have the deepest sympathy with our people.

Mr. Howell Won't Talk.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 11.—[Special.]—Mr. Howell won't talk. He is now safe in the Richmond county jail, where it is recalled, Major McGregor spent so many days.

McGregor killed Cody in Warrenton and Howell was a witness at that trial. I went to Howell and tried to get him to tell his story, but he refused to say anything whatever.

Here in Atlanta.

Mr. Howell and his wife have been living in Atlanta for some time, but very little is known of them here. Every effort was made by Constitution reporters to find Mrs. Howell last night, but without success. It is believed she left last night for Augusta, accompanied by her father Mr. J. W. DeBeaupre, a well-known citizen of Warrenton.

Friends of Mr. Howell and his wife say that he and Mrs. DeBeaupre married in Warrenton a short time ago and moved to Atlanta. A few days since Mrs. Howell received an insidious letter postmarked Warrenton. For some reason or other, Howell thought McGrath wrote the letter and as the dispatches indicate, acted accordingly.

Howell is well known in Warren county and middle Georgia. It is recalled in the August special that he was a witness in the McGregor trial which created a great sensation. Several years ago he had a difficulty in Warrenton with Marshal Ed Cody, and shot Cody. The latter has since been crippled from the effects of that wound. Howell's testimony was in favor of the prosecution.

A PRACTICAL JOKE

Results in a Tragedy—Killing of General Shelly's Son in a Selma Saloon.

SELMIA, Ala., June 11.—[Special.]—Last night at 12 o'clock the city was thrown into excitement over the shooting of McConnell Shelby, son of General Shelby of Birmingham.

Samuel Lee, Jr., and McConnell Shelby had planned a trip to visit the encampment at Mobile by the skiff route. They began the voyage in Cahaba river. Reaching the mouth of the river they boarded a steamboat and went to Selma for room and clothing outfit.

Shelby and Lee entered the saloon on B. F. Bowens Water street. Shelby said he wanted to send a telegram. Burch replied that he wasn't the operator, and at the same time pointed him to a clerk. Shelby saw the words, and Burch ordered Lee and Shelby out, at the same time leaving himself. He returned with a Winchester, and standing in front of the door ordered them out again. Shelby advanced and Burch fired, the ball entering Shelby's right breast. Shelby is still living. Burch left.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

This forenoon the chief of police received a telegram from the chief of police of Selma giving a description of B. F. Burch, the man who shot Congressman Shelby's son in a barroom in Selma on Wednesday night. The police arrested a party here who answered to the name of Burch. He had several hours to live, but was fully recovered enough to be found that he was M. E. Marks, a boy named Marks, who only arrived this morning, but he answered pretty well the description of Burch.

AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS

A Murderer Will Be Placed on Trial for His Life.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 11.—[Special.]—J. M. Gross was brought here last night from Giesen County, Missouri, and will be tried for a murder committed eighteen years ago. The murder occurred in Williamson county in 1873. Gross and a man named William T. Henry were at Si Greer's house and both drinking, when they fell out and Greer stabbed Henry in the side, killing him. He was indicted and sent to Missouri, where he married into an excellent family.

LIBEL Suit Between Preachers.

CHARLESTON, Tenn., June 11.—[Special.]—In the notorious libel suit of Revs. Manker and Sampson vs. Dr. T. C. Carter a decision was rendered this afternoon by Judge Traynor, overruling the defense filed by the defendant. It is one of the most sensational cases in the church history of the south. Carter is charged with adultery and various counts charge against Sampson. All the parties are doctors of divinity.

Green Goods Men Convicted.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.—In the United States circuit court here this morning the rendered a verdict of guilty against W. H. Patterson, Fr. Reed and J. T. Ellington, notorious green goods men, whose case has for a long time attracted so much attention. Judge Sayre immediately sentenced them each to eight years.

A native of North Carolina, but

now a resident of Mississippi, has an interesting case in progress in the same court. He says John McSloy, Mike Dismon and twenty-eight other strikers for conspiracy and riot at Fitch company's Leisenring, No. 2 Works found McSloy and Dismon guilty and acquitted the rest.

Fitch and Dismon guilty and riot against the rest. John B. Rae, Peter Wise and others was begun. It will take two days to try it.

Frick's Superintendent Convicted.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 11.—John A. Easer, superintendent of Frick's Leisenring No. 1 works, was convicted today for forcing men, by threats and intimidation, to go to work during the strike. This is the first victory of the strikers and about offsets the conviction of John McSloy and Mike Dismon, labor leaders, for conspiracy and riot at Leisenring.

The Jury Bribery Cases Postponed.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—The case against John Cooley, of New Orleans, for bribing a jury in the Hennessy case, was continued until Monday when the trial of the jury began.

The attack on Jacques.

"Americans! Let Us Lynch Them!"

Cry of the Mob.

BOSTON, June 11.—The recent attack upon Mr. William W. Jacques, of Newton, Mass., at Florence, Italy, by a mob of Italians was a more serious affair than was shown by the meager details cables to this country.

The session will be continued tomorrow.

Dr. Macune Talks.

Dr. C. W. Macune, father of the treasury

scheme and editor of *The National Economist*, by invitation, delivered a public address on the subtreasury plan this morning. He spoke for over two hours, devoting considerable time to the financial policy of the government. He showed that with reserves held by banks the excess of exports of gold and silver over imports, currency and coin lost or destroyed, the reserves held by state, county and municipal governments and private hoardings, there was less only \$5 per capita in circulation. He discussed the relation of values and said it was a great injustice to the common people to reduce the volume of money after they had gone in debt to develop the country. He spoke of the evils resulting from a fixed and inflexible volume of currency. If the present financial system were allowed to continue, a crisis must be met that would be disastrous to many good, lawful, business enterprises.

The crisis was threatened from two causes, one capitalist and exploiting classes and the other the great farmers' movement. The former profited by the present financial system, and grave danger was threatened by their attempt to make what was possible before the system was abolished. The volume of circulation was being reduced to what it was at the beginning of the last crop season, and the government, this year, was unable to relieve the situation as it did last. They would bulldoze congress into letting money legislation alone or bring in the cash. The other influence was the alliance. One of the first things taught was that the farmer should avoid debt. In this it had been partially successful, and just in proportion as they succeeded in bringing the farmer toward a cash basis just in this proportion they precipitate the crisis that must come sooner or later. If the farmer could sell his products for cash, and pocket money sufficient to make his next crop, it would bankrupt every city, every bank and every manufacturer in the United States, because so much money would go out of actual circulation.

The speaker then dwelt upon the necessity of averting this dire calamity by providing an auxiliary volume of circulating medium.

The subtreasury plan was then fully discussed as providing the remedy. The constitutionality of the bill was discussed.

In speaking of the political methods by which the alliance shall enforce its demands, he said it could not be tied down to any political or business effort or any fleeting issue, but must be regarded as a reserve force for good, and right and justice. He closed as follows:

"Even though those methods may involve united political action to those who think alike—that is to say, in the interests of right and justice and equity, it becomes necessary to stand together in a political effort; for one, not to hesitate to say that should be done, or any other laudable means resorted to necessary to secure these great and good ends. But we should never agitate for political action or any other kind of action. Our whole duty is performed when we educate for right and justice, and leave the decision of each individual to adopt such methods as seem best to him calculated to obtain these results."

Dr. Macune's speech was heard by about 200 people Congressmen, Washington and Pierce being among those present.

THE PRINTERS' OFFICERS.

Elected by the International Typographical Union.

BOSTON, June 11.—At the International Typographical Union convention today, the proposition to create a law officer, reported favorably from the committee, was defeated. The committee's report, setting apart \$33,13 per cent of the per capita tax for a burial fund, was to allow for the burial expenses of each member was adopted. W. B. Prescott, of Toronto, Ont., was elected president on the second ballot, his opponents being Marsene Johnson, of Fort Worth, Tex., and S. R. Freeman, of Birmingham, Ala.

The other officers elected were:

First vice president, J. H. McKenna, of New York; sec-

and vice president, J. V. Blitter, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; third vice president, D. J. Walden, of Chicago; secretary-treasurer, W. S. McCleary.

First district, Edward Basileff, of Brooklyn;

Second district, J. F. Klink, of Kansas City;

Third district, Samuel R. Freeman, Birmingham, Ala.; fourth district, Victor B. Williams, Chicago; fifth district, J. W. Patterson, Ottawa, Ont.; sixth district, J. B. Winder, San Francisco; seventh district, Charles Abernethy.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor—W. F. Shields, of Washington; D. C.; Boyer, of Omaha; G. A. Williams, of Pittsburgh; E. A. Kidd, of Chicago.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

And His Wife Invited to Attend the Austria Exposition.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Messrs. Walsh, Branch and Lewis, of the Associated Press, and Mr. Cleveland on board the steamer *Panama* this afternoon just before her departure for Fall River, and extended to him and Mrs. Cleveland an invitation to visit the August exposition next November. Cleveland greeted the delegation cordially and promised to give an answer at an early day. The steamer was crowded with passengers, but few of whom knew of the presence of Mr. Cleveland.

Maryland Democrats.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.—The central state democratic committee in session today named July 30th as the date for holding the democratic state convention. The election this fall is an important one to the state. Every elective officer in the state has to be voted for.

The globe this evening says that both the army and navy feel most keenly the stigma which has been placed upon an honorable profession by the agreement entered into between the field marshal and the general to maintain secrecy in regard to the gambling and by "subalterns" with youngsters, one of them a subaltern, with a Nottingham newspaper in which he says:

"I am of the opinion that but for the gross partiality shown by the lord chief justice in summing up, the case would have gone differently."

WILL WELCOME MR. WILLIAM.

The municipal authorities of Forres, in the vicinity of Sir William Gordon Cumming's seat, Alyth, have decided to extend a hearty welcome to Sir William on Saturday of the occasion of his return home with his wife.

HOW THE ACCIDENT WAS DISCOVERED.

The fact that in his examination in court the prisoner was not asked whether he divulged

OCALA ENDORSED.

THE ALLIANCE OF TENNESSEE STAND ON THAT PLATFORM.

DR. MAGUNE MAKES THEM A SPEECH.

He Talks Upon the Financial Situation and Exploits the Subtreasury—A Big Meeting at Nashville.

THE STORY FROM OGDEN

IN REGARD TO REV. SAM SMALL'S SHORTAGE.

THE PHILADELPHIA DISPATCH DENIED.

What the Bishop Said in His Letter—The Arbitration Committee's Report—A Bank Suited Small's Endorsement.

the secret of the press, while all the other parties to the affair were questioned on that point, it is taken as a confirmation of the rumor that the clerical did actually own its publicity to the cardinal tourist of his royal highness.

The story is that the prince confided the morsel of gossip to Lady Brooke, who in return revealed it to a friend of hers, who happened to have been scorned by Sir William Gordon Cumming and who at once saw in this episode an opportunity for her revenge.

BICKERT'S BOLD REMARKS.

Says Bickert is the Only Man Able to Direct the Government.

BERLIN, June 11.—In the lower house of the diet today Herr Bickert made a motion to the effect that the government should submit to the house the material upon which Chancellor von Caprivi based his recent speech on grain duties.

The chancellor opposed the motion, declaring that the inquiry had been in progress since April. But, he added, they had been confined to official quarters in order to avoid creating excitement. The government, he continued, was convinced that there was no distress existing from dues now levied on grain, but in consequence of the agitation which had been created by the members of the opposition, the government had since consulted a number of private parties and, naturally, could not submit these reports to the house and be the (chancellor) was not in a position to be mentioned to the names of the persons who had been consulted.

Bickert made a most sensational speech, during which he declared that the government would not rest until it had secured the release of the man who alone was able to direct the government.

The note signed by the Chilean junta's representatives, Madrid and Paris, addressed to the European governments in protest of the "dictator" Balmaceda—and claims for the provisional government belligerent rights, on the ground that it is an organization sufficiently regular and responsible to the Chileans and foreigners and able to make itself respected by arms.

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The note continues by stating that the congressional party has undisputed jurisdiction over four of the richest provinces of Chile, comprising over half the populated territory of the republic.

The congressional party also claims that it is growing in military power, and that its naval supremacy is indisputable, enabling it to maintain sovereignty over its territory, and to dominate the provinces still under "Dictator" Balmaceda.

In view of these facts the provisional government says that it is called upon to maintain international, commercial and other relations and, therefore, claims that it is entitled, better than the Balmaceda government to be considered a perfect international body.

The note adds that the probabilities of the future are with the congressional party which from the first represented law and right and now also represents force."

The congressional party, therefore, appeals to the elevated sentiments of justice and humanity entertained by foreign governments to observe the laws of neutrality" in the struggle now proceeding in Chile.

A CALL UPON TRACY.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Chilean legation today received a telegram from Chili saying that the naval vessels of the government had pursued the insurgents in Tarapaca. The Condell, the Lynch and Imperial have bombarded Pisagua and Iquique, without bringing out the insurgent ships which hide amongst the foreign vessels, so as not to be destroyed by torpedoes. The insurgent vessels are in a very bad condition, and the gunners and sailors have deserted them to the Chilean gunners.

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CALIFORNIA.

The note continues by stating that the congressional party has undisputed jurisdiction over four of the richest provinces of Chile, comprising over half the populated territory of the republic.

The minister of agriculture promised to publish definitive figures in July, when he could make a more favorable announcement regarding wheat, rye and potatoes than in previous estimates.

RICKERT TAUNTED THE GOVERNMENT.

Rickert charged the government with endeavoring to silence those who were defending the interests of millions against the measures of the government.

Rickert also charged that he was discredited by the government for his statements above given.

These citations by Dr. Andrews don't look much like a declaration of belief in Small's innocence. The demand for exoneration was not made by Small until he found he was considered short in his accounts. Then he declared he did not want a money finding, but wanted exoneration from the infamous charges.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The conference did not assume to consider this demand, its business being solely to consider his rights and his resignation.

The arbitration committee's report says in its report:

Mr. Small's statement of the amount of his compensation and expenditures from August 1, 1890, to April 1, 1891, with a claim of salary of \$1,177 is due increased by the correction of a minor error in the expense account, amounting to \$20, and decreased by certain expenditures reported as made by him in winding up the affairs of the presidency, amounting to \$174. With these changes, the balance due from Mr. Small to the university becomes \$1,078.

EMORY COMMENCEMENT

THE EXERCISES AMONG THE MOST BRILLIANT EVER HELD.

A Day of Interest at Andrew Female College and at Shorter College—The Exercises at Auburn, Ala.

OXFORD, Ga., June 11.—[Special.]—The exercises here on Tuesday were highly interesting. The annual alumnae meeting was characterized by an able address by Rev. Walker Lewis, of Atlanta, who took the place of Hon. Thomas Hardeman, Vice President J. K. Hines.

After touching upon the memory of Colonel Hardeman, Dr. Lewis proceeded with his theme, "The Money Craze the Great Danger of Our Nation." It was splendidly handled.

He spoke of the invasion of the desire for wealth into various territories—even reaching the ministry. "The accumulation of it is in the hands of the few," said he, "is corrupting public sentiment and ruining the country. Iago is the patron saint of modern material enterprise. It has caused division to forget their duties and go to speculating in corner lots. They go about with the gospel in one hand and the grab-bag of speculation in the other."

"These worshippers of gold forget that they can't carry it beyond the headstone, and even if they could it would melt in the torrid climate to which they are going. One Jay Gould—called by some very gullible people a practical philanthropist—got the money of the country together and looked it up last year, when the cotton crop ought to have been moved. He raised interest to 13.3 percent and made \$30,000,000 by the operation. Fine philanthropy is this! Jay is said to be pious at times, but the Lord delivers us from it if this is how it asserts itself. This is enough to make our friends of the hayseed persuasion spend their time listening to the apostles of reform expatiating on the treasury and the like.

"No man has any business with more than \$1,000,000. When Alex Stephens was sent to Fortress Monroe the weather was cold, and he was very much wrapped up. So little was left when his wraps were removed that Abraham Lincoln remarked that he never saw such a little nubbin come out of such a big shuck." If Stephen's a twin in cotton and gold, too. If we should get the millionaires together and shock them of all circumstance and rascality, there would be little left but popcorn or mildewed cobs.

"Blood is more than money—soul is more than circumstance—mine is the standard of a man. By ceasing to measure men by commercial rating—by a strict graduated income tax—by enforced protection by the transmutation of money into righteous ends, this horrible money can be cured."

The address was thoroughly appreciated. As Mr. Lewis sat down, Dr. Candler said that while Norwood, Hardeman, L. Q. C. Lamar, and their like, had spoken on similar occasions, the alumni association had never heard a better address. He moved a vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried.

The following day was given over to Howard E. Smith, of Atlanta, next orator; Colonel John J. Jones, of Waynesboro, president of the association; J. K. Hines, first vice president; Rev. Mr. Huckabee, second vice president; Capen Dickson, secretary; Professor John F. Bonelli, secretary; executive committee—J. K. Hines, Dr. Candler, J. M. Pace, L. H. Harris, G. W. St. Stone, and John R. Thompson, Captain R. E. Park, of whom, was re-elected, alumni trustee for a term of three years.

A resolution of thanks was voted to Rev. W. P. Pattillo and others who had contributed to the \$100,000 fund.

ADDITIONAL AWARDS.

For best declamation by a sophomore the medal was won by Mr. Henry Harris of Oxford, for the best oration, Dr. W. P. Harrison; by Mr. Percy B. Merry of Bessemer; for the best delivery of the best speech on junior day, by Mr. Carl R. Thompson, of Tuskegee, Ala.

THE COMMENCEMENT DAY FROPS.

The senior orations yesterday were excellent and received the compliments of such judges as Senator Colquitt, Dr. W. P. Harrison and General C. A. Evans.

The exercises, interspersed by Zouave band music, were rendered as follows:

J. E. Dickey, second honor, Atlanta, Ga.—Greek oration.

W. N. Ainsworth, third honor, Thomaston, Ga.—Philosophical Dissertation—Christ an Ideal.

L. W. Branch, Dixie, Ga.—General William Booth.

J. E. Dickey, second honor, Atlanta, Ga.—"The Need of Statemen."

R. H. Little, Sparta, Ga.—"The Present System of Government Incompatible with Good Government."

H. J. Pierot, Columbus, Ga.—"The Ideal—A Creation of the Imagination."

J. S. Sims, Wellston, Ga.—"The American Idea."

C. R. Williams, Columbus, Ga.—"The Third Part."

J. S. Jenkins, first honor Shiloh, Ga.—"The Courage of Conviction."

The baccalaureate address by Dr. Candler was a splendid one. He touched upon the evils of the day and showed how they should be corrected. "He who instructs and inspires his own people," said he, "becomes the teacher of all mankind."

AWARD OF DIPLOMAS.

The following were the recipients of diplomas:

W. N. Ainsworth, course A. B., Thomaston.

L. W. Branch, course A. B., Dixie.

J. W. Burnside, course A. B., Thomson.

W. J. Clark, course A. B., Whiteside.

T. C. Clanton, course A. B., Hartwell.

R. D. Crawford, course A. B., Dothan, Ala.

B. R. Daniel, course A. B., Hinesville.

J. T. Faletor, course A. B., Camilla.

W. P. Fleming, course A. B., Gorgansville.

L. R. Graves, course A. B., Social Circle.

L. P. Gray, course A. B., Fort Valley.

W. R. Richardson, course A. B., Oxford.

J. S. Jenkins, course A. B., Shiloh.

E. H. Johnson, course A. B., Palmetto.

J. S. Sims, course A. B., Wellston, Ga.

C. R. Williams, course A. B., Columbus.

W. L. Wright, course A. B., White Plains.

The degree of doctor of divinity was then conferred upon W. D. Anderson, of Atlanta, and Rev. H. C. Settle, of Kentucky, and son of donor of land upon Rev. W. F. Harrison, D.D., of Nashville.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

The medal for the best declamation by a senior was won by Mr. S. Jenkins, of Shiloh. His subject was "The Courage of Conviction," and was a masterly effort.

The address of Dr. W. P. Harrison upon "The Golden Mean" was the best and one of the best features of commencement.

Two new courses have been provided by the faculty and the trustees—E.S. and B.P. Full courses in stenography and typewriting will also be given.

The newly chosen professors, Mr. J. E. Dickey, adjunct professor of mental and moral science; Mr. Tom Farnsworth, professor of mathematics; and Mr. H. B. Bradley, Jr., adjunct professor of natural science, are all honor graduates of very recent classes. An appointment meeting with universal approval was the promotion of Professor H. H. Stone to the chair of mathematics, inaugurated as a monument to his teacher, Professor G. W. S. Smith.

Dr. Candler has already received sufficient applications for admission next year to assure that the 270 students will be equalled in number at the next session. It gives promise of being even more successful.

Milledgeville High School.

THOMASTON, Ga., June 11.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of Milledgeville High school closed yesterday. The graduation exercises were eight young ladies and one

young man. All acquitted themselves elegantly, and their diplomas were awarded with merit to each. The diplomas were delivered by Dr. H. N. Hollifield, president of the board of education.

The annual address was delivered by Hon. Robert L. Rodgers, of Atlanta. This place was the scene of his home, and he was received yesterday with cheering, which was almost ovation, indicative of the esteem in which he is held here.

The address was appreciated and part of it in the allusion of the speaker to his former home and friends here, and tears well up into the eyes of many. The theme of the speaker to the graduating class was "The Past and the Present." The past was highly complimented. The prizes were awarded to twenty successful contestants for various contests in studies, and were delivered by Hon. John C. Harman, mayor of Tennille, in a very timely and appropriate speech. The closing exercises at night were very interesting in songs, drills and tableau. The teachers of the school deserve high praise for their efforts and happy success.

Commencement at Shorter College.

ROMA, Ga., June 11.—[Special.]—Today has been the brightest day in the history of Shorter college commencement. The programme was good, music delicious and several incidents of unusual occurrence made the whole day's proceeding brighter and sweeter.

The song by Misses Rosalie and Cora Clark was a superb rendition.

The award of medals by Colonel W. S. Moore was happy, and elicited deserved commendation and applause.

The masterpiece of the day was the magnificent address by Hon. John T. Boileau, of Macon.

Abounding in the highest thought and classical allusion on the high plane of the sublime oratory, his speech before the Polytechnians is pronounced one of the grandest efforts in the history of the institution.

The speech of Miss Davis was complimented. And the address of Miss Sadie Alexander, of the alumnae was a bright gem of sparkling thought.

The curriculum of Shorter college is one of the highest of any female college in the United States. And though from 200 to 300 young ladies attend, few receive diplomas. The following programme was rendered:

Commencement Day.

Finals of the Fifth symphony—Beethoven, Piano four players. Misses Sophie Gwaltney and Edie Tailey, Misses Nannie Gwaltney and Maggie Roberts.

■—Eve—Miss Eve Davis of Mississippi, representing the graduating class. Subject: "This Not What Man Does Which Exalts Him But What Man Who Does."

Eve—Miss Mattie Alexander, of Rome, representing the Society of Alumnae. Subject: "By a Golden Thread."

Delivery of college medals—Colonel W. S. Moore, Henry of Rome.

Oration before the Polytechnians—Hon. John T. Boileau, of Macon.

Presentation of alumnus badges to the graduates, by Miss Mattie Rowell, president of the Society of Alumnae.

Presentation of portrait of Dr. Luther R. Gwaltney to Shorter college—Mr. Robert Harper of Atlanta.

Remarks by the retiring and incoming presidents.

Tonight the young ladies give a reception and the boys of Rome are in great glee.

The Exercises At Auburn.

AUBURN, Ala., June 11.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Polytechnic Institute of Alabama have just closed.

An unusually large number of cadets have been in attendance on the school the past year, the graduates having numbered 100.

The following is the list of graduates in the regular courses, with subjects of their orations:

Frank J. Birvin, Lee county, Alabama—"The Monetary Stringency."

Walter E. Fitzgerald, Georgia—"Genius and Patriotism."

Oration before the Polytechnic Society—Hon. John T. Boileau, of Macon.

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Presentation of portrait of Dr. Luther R. Gwaltney to Shorter college—Mr. Robert Harper of Atlanta.

Remarks by the retiring and incoming presidents.

At Wesleyan.

MACON, Ga., June 11.—[Special.]—The sophomore class at Wesleyan Female college were given a splendid exhibition tonight. There was a large audience and enthusiastic applause was given the fair readers. The following was the programme:

Exhibition in selectreadings by sophomore class, class instructed by Miss Emily F. Smith.

Music—"Attaque des Gauls," C. Bohm.

Music—"Thomas, Leslie, Vinton, Young, S. Baker Hunter."

Prayer—Music—"Veni a Terre," Kowalski.

Misses Winfield, Thomas, McElroy, Peyton, H. Moore, Wood, Moore, Robert L. G. Birvin, Massey R. Burton, Mills, Davis, Joel Dumas, Hamilton R. Johnston, Nicholas B. Marks, Hampton K. Miller, Walter M. Riggs, Charles H. Smith, Joel F. Webb, Walter S. Crump, Elbert C. Avery, Leigh S. Boyd, Charles A. Jackson, Frank C. Lupton, W. A. Marshall, A. McLeannan, W. H. Oates, P. Reynolds, W. E. Lovell, R. E. Noble, J. F. Wilkinson.

Mathematics—"Gillis, T. H. Little, A. M. Loyd, R. E. Noble, J. F. Wilkinson."

Music—"The Golden Mean," G. W. Thompson.

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If you fail to receive your paper, therefore or if it comes late, DROP US A POSTAL at once, giving your address, and stating your complaint which will receive prompt attention.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows:

To the Publisher:-

Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

"The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best in each one of the state, territorial districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This makes the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will use but one in a state, and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." [Signed.]

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 12, 1891.

The Russian Jew.

The Evening Journal, a queer little paper published at Wilmington, Del., undertakes to criticize a recent editorial of THE CONSTITUTION on the enforced exodus of Jews from Russia. In doing so, the editor of that sheet exhibits a lamentable ignorance of the subject, emphasized by a rancorous race prejudice which is a disgrace to journalism. This is the screed:

The meanest creature on earth is a Russian Jew. He is a non-producer, a leech on the body politic. He is filthy, scalding, vulgar, brutal, selfish. He does not love his country nor his fellow man. He has no loves, no pleasures, no culture, no intelligence, no religion, no anything, but a lust for wealth, a desire to get by any means, and no country belongs to him. He does not acknowledge any ruler, nor join in any movement for the improvement of mankind. He lives for naught but to hoard portable wealth.

In this most favored of all countries, even the Jew is selfish and avaricious so as to become a by-word, but in Russia he is infinitely worse.

In this country there are noble and self-respecting Jews, but in Russia the Jew is a thing that scarcely belongs to the human race—it belongs to it in the nature of a parasite.

There is no reason why the Jew should not drive out the Jew. The czar is simply protecting his own people and THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has allowed its sympathies to muddle its head. It is not acquainted with the situation and is in the most profound and lamentable ignorance of the Russian Jews. The sight of one of them would be sufficient to change the tenor of the editor's views. He is nothing more than a talking baboon, or a hyena, with an abnormal lust for money.

In the article to which allusion is made, THE CONSTITUTION showed that the Jews had fled to Russia to escape persecution in Spain and other countries, and had fallen under the same fate there. Centuries of persecution and oppression will degrade any race, implanting in the best of natures a feeling of resentment against all mankind, but freedom and fair treatment will eradicate this disposition in a few generations.

It is monstrous to accuse a people of being unproductive when they are by law excluded from all productive occupations. That feature of the Russian policy is the refinement of barbarism, the quintessence of cruelty. We must look at the Jew, not at his poverty and rags, not in his embittered nature, but in the enjoyment of freedom. Give him a fair chance in the race of life and then judge him as we judge other people.

The word of Sergius Stepiak is worth infinitely more on this subject than the prejudiced opinion of the little man who wrote the screw above quoted. In a communication to The New York Sun, he writes:

I hardly say that the Jews at a race are not a bit worse than other people. The Russian Jews have lived for centuries a life of complete isolation from the bulk of the population, remaining a nation within a nation. It is only within the last thirty or forty years that they began to read Russian books, go to Russian schools and take an interest in art, the sciences and politics. Nevertheless, they have already produced a number of men whose names are the pride of Russia.

Another, to me, far more striking fact, which makes for the high moral qualities of the Jewish race, is the participation of Russian Jews in the struggle for Russian freedom. For over fifteen years, in the gloomy depths of the czar, a fierce struggle has been raging, in which only the ardent enthusiasm and absolute self-denial of the few enabled them to cope with the enormous forces arrayed against them. There are thousands of educated Jews who have cast their lot with our patriotic movement. This fact has greatly hurt the feelings of our anti-semitic ruler, and an edict was issued in 1885, making, contrary to the laws of the empire, criminal offenders of the Jewish race punishable with capital offense, even Christians. But I never heard that this edict had produced any impression on the Jews, and there are as many of them as before willing to give their all for the freedom and better future of the country which is their step-mother.

There should be no voice raised in a land of free men to apologize for the monumental cruelty of the czar.

A Brave Lawyer.

Sir Edward Clarke is undoubtedly the hero of the famous baccarat case.

This bold lawyer, with full knowledge of the fact that his professional career might be ruined through the influence of royal court circles, dared to do his duty, and when he said that if Gordon Cumming was cashiered the prince of Wales could not remain on the army list, all England was astounded at his fearlessness.

It is natural that people should desire to know something of this man's history. Sir Edward Clarke does not belong to the aristocracy. He is a self-made man. With only an ordinary common school education, no influential friends and no money, he went to the bar in 1864. Everything seemed to be against him, but he was ambitious, tireless and had no bad habits. While waiting for clients to come to him he earned his living by writing editorials and special arti-

cles. Although poor and unknown he joined the tory party and spoke for it whenever he had a chance. Practice came to him gradually, and at last he made a speech in a case that made him famous. He got into parliament and became solicitor general.

But the tory aristocracy could not overlook Clarke's humble origin, and his success in professional and public life did not win social recognition. Nobody knows whether the reticent lawyer felt the snubs of the "Primrose crowd" or not, but if he did in a revengeful mood he could not have planned a deadlier blow at royalty and aristocracy than the one he gave the prince straight from the shoulder.

It is the irony of fate that a tory lawyer should have been the instrument selected to direct public opinion against British monarchy and its hereditary consequences; England is ripe for an aggressive crusade against the old social order, and the eyes of the people will be turned to Clarke as their leader. He may be crowded out of the courts by the pressure of governmental influences, but the people are with him, and ready to back him in politics. As some one has said in commenting on the case: "Among the curiosities of history it would not be the least if it should turn out that the social intolerance of the Primrose league had overthrown the British monarchy through the agency of Sir Edward Clarke."

Wanamaker as a Victim.

We have said in our brief references to the Keystone bank collapse that Postmaster General Wanamaker should be treated justly, and that his testimony should not be discreditized until facts come to light about the right of self-government.

A Voice from the West.
Our sensible contemporary, The Kansas City Times, says that we must have free coinage of silver or legal tender paper notes. The contractionists who are so loud in denouncing the silver dollar, will find, if they keep it demonetized, that there will be a general demand for issues of government notes.

We must settle this question justly while there is yet time for a satisfactory settlement. The Times says:

Money, like transportation, elevators and warehouses, is chiefly useful as a facility of exchange. The writer who has devoted the most attention to the subject of the circulation of wealth, says: "National wealth consists not in the great mass of valuable products, but in the way in which they are distributed among the people in a country, in the general productive movement, continuous and rapid, of those values."

Every movement of commodities is wealth to both sides. The more certain and rapid the movement the quicker and cheaper the exchanges, the more profitable the industries of a nation. Every cheapening and quickening of the facilities of exchange is a new profit all around.

The economist referred to says again: "As exchange is generally affected by means of money, it follows that if silver is to hasten the circulation of wealth the power of paying should always be equivalent to the value of the demand."

If there is a rapid increase of wealth production there must be an increase of both money and credit, or the result is only congestion of wealth at the points where it is produced. The farmer cannot sell his grain in the west, and the shoe factory in the east stacks up unsold stocks. Worse yet is the effect on the debts left over from the transactions of the past. The credit which enlivens business becomes obligations which bankrupt. Scarce money is dear money. A dollar is a dollar, but perhaps it takes twice as much labor, twice as much corn, twice as much land to get it. The merchant who bought a dollar's worth of goods may be forced to sell for more than 20 cents. Credits are withdrawn, speculation ceases and the dull grinding agony of mind through all classes of producers.

Now, it is generally admitted that the stock of gold is not enough to maintain the reserve necessary for the business of the world. The single-standard advocates in this country see it, and are quieting down. They are even basing their position upon the assumption that we cannot safely remonetize silver without the joint action of Europe. Yet, we have shown how easily we can absorb the yearly output of our silver mines, and it is plain that Europe can spare no silver to send over here. Every day it becomes plainer that the free coinage of silver will counteract the monopoly of gold, and will facilitate the movement of commodities by giving us quicker and cheaper exchanges. Let the few monometallists among us disprove this if they can.

Everybody for Free Silver.

It seems that not only the Farmers' Alliance and the bulk of the democratic party are for free silver, but the republican leaders are clamoring for it.

We quoted something, the other day, from ex-Senator Blair on this line, and it will be recollectd that a recent dispatch from Colorado said that while President Harrison was in that state he admitted that the next republican platform would contain a free-silver plank.

The Boston Herald supplements this with the statement that after the Chicago convention of 1888, Senator Teller went home and told the Colorado people that Harrison was with them on the free-silver question.

There was a plank in the republican platform of that year favoring more silver, and the republican candidate for the vice presidency, in his campaign speech in New York city, advocated more silver. Less than a year ago Major McKinley, in Ohio, made the point against Grover Cleveland that he was opposed to free silver, and claimed that he himself was practically a free silver coinage man.

The Herald thinks that these indications point to an absolute republican commitment to free silver, or, at least, to a deceptive or dodging resolution on the subject.

This issue is so prominent that it cannot be sidetracked, and the voters of the country are so solidly in favor of the double standard of their fathers that no political party can afford to commit itself to the policy of being allowed to hold his commission in the army. He refused.

We cannot afford to outlaw a metal that we control, and adopt for a single standard a metal that we cannot control.

Still Floundering.

The Memphis Commercial leans upon a broken reed when it undertakes to bolster an argument on finance with a quotation from The Charleston News and Courier.

It is idle to answer us: "This great army of 450,000 registered voters in educated and intelligent New York did not care enough for their country to vote." We do not believe it; such an explanation is untrue on its face; this is, in some way, a suppressed vote. It's an injustice to all the other states; it is a menace to our institutions. Congress if it have wisdom, virtue, and courage, will inquire into it.

If the 450,000 registered voters in New York did not care to know this, "We are perturbed in carrying on the greatest business on earth—the United States government—and we want to know the truth about this half a million non-voting voters—our New York copartners."

Bishop Haygood sprang an interesting question in The Christian Advocate of this week by calling attention to the silent vote in New York state. According to the report of the secretary of state, 456,000 of the 1,400,205 registered voters of the state failed to cast their ballots in the last state election. On this, Bishop Haygood makes the following comment:

It is indeed most alarming state of things when nearly half a million of voters in one state—these silent and unrepresented New Yorkers are more than the whole number of voters in some large and populous states—are without representation in congress, says Bishop Haygood. This matter should be inquiry into intelligently and courageously till we get at the truth. Every state—nay, every community—in the union is vitally concerned in the representation of republican institutions in the "Silent" State.

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Bishop Haygood does not exaggerate the danger of a suppressed vote, but he is radically wrong in the remedy he proposes. If the popular will is thwarted by the suppression of a large part of the vote, free institutions are in danger, but it would not be less dangerous to subject our state elections to our position. Cotton and wheat, the two largest crops of the United States, have lost

heavily in price. Cotton, in 1873, ranged from 12 to 21 cents against 61 at present; wheat sold for \$1.55 and \$2.35 against \$1.01; at the date of the table in 1891; tobacco was 19 cents, against 10 to 12¢; sugar 7 to 9, against 3 to 3¢; tobacco 9 to 10, against 2¢ to 15¢; molasses 61 to 97, against 45; cheese 8 to 10, against 5 to 9¢; leather 25 to 31, against 16 to 18¢; lard 7 to 9, against 6¢; rice 7 to 9, against 6¢ to 7¢; hops 35 to 55, against 26 to 32 and wool 35 to 57, against 35 to 36.

If it were a congressional election, congress would have a right to investigate, if there appeared to be fraud or intimidation, but in state elections such interference would be intolerable, and subversive of the rights of the states.

Now let us see what extent Bishop Haygood's charge is true. In the state election, the victory of one of the great parties appeared to be assured and there was not that interest which draws out the whole vote when the contest is close. Compare the vote with that of the presidential election and you will find that in 1888, when party spirit ran high, almost the whole registered vote was polled. Cleveland and Harrison together received 1,288,000 votes, and with the scattering votes the total ballot was 1,817,000. There is no denying the fact that there has been a great deal of corruption in the politics of New York, and probably some intimidation, but matters have not come to the pass where it is time to talk about depriving the Empire State of the right of self-government.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING came off with flying colors after all. He was married under the stars and stripes.

THE INCOME TAX is on the right line. It is the out-going tax that hurts.

THE FACT that ex-Senator Ingalls has denied his reported connection with Truth is significant. But his past record made the denial unnecessary.

A WESTERN EDITOR has been assassinated. This reverses the rule. It is generally the western editor who assassinates the other.

OUR DISPATCHES of yesterday tell of a Kentucky murderer who became sane on the scaffold. What a pity it is they cannot become sane before they get there!

A FARMER'S FAIR united exhibits of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee would be a great thing. And when the wonderful aggregation is complete, Alabama can throw in Rube Burrows' rifle and the Dixie Hawes gallows, and Tennessee the prehistoric man, just for good measure.

PRESIDENT HARRISON says he has a great longing for private life, and the people are perfectly willing to indulge him in it.

QUEEN VICTORIA is mad. It is a great pity the prince of Wales is beyond the strapping age.

We must settle this question justly while there is yet time for a satisfactory settlement. The Times says:

Money, like transportation, elevators and warehouses, is chiefly useful as a facility of exchange. The writer who has devoted the most attention to the subject of the circulation of wealth, says: "National wealth consists not in the great mass of valuable products, but in the way in which they are distributed among the people in a country, in the general productive movement, continuous and rapid, of those values."

THAT EX-CONFEDERATE soldier, in Lee county, this state, who says that he has one leg and one eye, certainly deserves the sympathy of the Confederate Veterans' Association.

MR. JOHN WANAMAKER will not spend the summer in Canada. They have him in such a tight place, that he can't squeeze out.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK SUN says: "A sunstroke is not an accident, but a disease of the brain arising from natural and known causes. So, at least, was held yesterday by the United States circuit court at Atlanta City in a suit on an accident policy. The plaintiff was a boy whose mother was a widow and whose father had been killed in a coal mine. The defendant was a widow who had been married to the plaintiff's father, and the boy was born of that marriage. The court held that the boy was entitled to the sum of \$100,000."

MR. JOHN A. COCKERILL, a dandy, is a

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NEWS OF SOCIETY.

A DELIGHTFUL RECEPTION TENDERED BY PHILIP'S PASTOR.

Miss Adams Married to Mr. Noyes, of Cedartown—Other Events of Interest to the People of Atlanta.

A delightful reception was tendered, Rev. Mr. Tupper and his family last evening at the congregation of St. Philip's church. The chapel, where the reception was held, was profusely and artistically decorated with palms and flowers. The pews and chandeliers were twined with general floral wreaths and other designs, the whole presenting a very bright and picturesque appearance.

The affair was wholly informal. About 300 of the congregation, a notably large percentage of these ladies, were present to meet and welcome the new pastor and his family.

The programme was wholly impromptu; beginning with a song, "Afterwards," from Mullie, by Mrs. Sessions, of the choir. It was delivered by Mr. Sessions, of the choir.

Next was a recitation by Miss May Tupper, "Mrs. McWilliams and the Lightning." It was one of the finest amateur recitations ever heard in Atlanta, displaying remarkable dramatic talent.

Miss Tupper is a charmingly beautiful and graceful young lady, and her recitation last evening gives promise of a brilliant future.

Mrs. W. L. Evans sang "Only to See You, Darling." This was one of the prettiest features of the entertainment. Mrs. Evans is soprano in St. Philip's choir; said to be now the finest in the state.

Professor Le Cleure, the basso of the choir, sang "The Sweetest and Most Beautiful and Artistic Man" and was encored persistently.

Refreshments were then served, and after this the ladies and gentlemen not already acquainted with the pastor, were introduced to Dr. Tupper and Mrs. Tupper.

The reception was a thoroughly delightful affair; the occasion of many pleasant incidents and a tribute to the already established popularity of Dr. Tupper.

This from the *Cedartown Times*: The many friends of Miss Mamie Pitts will be glad to learn that she has been elected assistant principal of the Wallace street school in Atlanta. Miss Mamie McDonald has been re-elected as principal of the school in the same school. Scores of friends here congratulate the young ladies on their enviable success in Atlanta.

Miss Cora Lyon, the only daughter of Colonel Tom Lyon, passed through Atlanta yesterday from Baltimore, where she has just graduated at Mme. Liefer's college, one of the finest schools in the country. Miss Lyon is one of Cartersville's most charming young ladies, and her many friends will be glad to welcome her back to Georgia.

A most entertaining concert will be given at the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association hall, 604 South Broad street, Friday, June 13. This concert will be given by Mr. Edward Buchanan, a young and promising violinist, assisted by Mr. William J. Lee, pianist; Carl Barth, flautist; Mr. T. S. McCarty, and Miss May Evans. The tickets are only 50 cents and can be had at the hall.

The *American Recorder* has two notices of Atlanta people that will be read with interest. That paper says:

Mrs. Willis B. Tappan, of Atlanta, passed through Cartersville yesterday on her way to New York, where she will for several weeks be the guest of friends and relatives. Mrs. Tappan is well known here, and on her return home she will stop at Americus, and then go to Atlanta. Miss Carrie of Atlanta, whose early marriage to Dr. William Perrin Nicolson is announced, is well known in America. Her admirers here will wish her that halo of perfect happiness which attaches to the memory of a marriage of one of so many rare charms of mind and person as has Miss Crane.

Miss McKinley's select school closed on Thursday for a summer vacation. The term just ended completes the fourteenth year of this popular school, and its success has been equally as marked as the preceding successful years. The honor scholars are:

High School Department—John Calhoun Kirkpatrick, 97; William French, 66; Louis Garrard Castelman, 86.

Grammar Grades—Sue Lee Ray, 98; Annie Byers, 98; Beatty Ray, 98; Jay Youngblood, 97; Lillian Trayman, 96; Walter Meador, 96; Geise Ray, 96; John D. Turner, 96; Lute Hunicutt, 96; Joseph Klingberg, 96; Julian Baxter, 96; William Meador, 96; William Trayman, 95; William Tanner, 95.

Mr. James L. Logan and family; Misses Ruth and Stella Carr and Miss Mamie Johnson leave to night for St. Simon's and Cumberland.

Mr. Henry D. Hynd will go to St. Simon's for a week or ten days leaving tonight.

Captain Lavender Ray, wife and daughter, Miss Ruby, leave tonight for St. Simon's.

Dr. Allen and bride are located at the Leyden.

BOSTON, Ga., June 11.—[Special.]—Quite a brilliant wedding took place last evening at the home of Dr. Mallett. The contracting parties were M. T. F. Pruitt, editor of *The Boston World*, and Miss Eugenia Mallett, one of Boston's lovely daughters. Quite a large crowd was in attendance. The presents were numerous and valuable. They leave tonight for Atlanta, Hogansville and other north Georgia places to spend their honeymoon.

Miss Florence Augusta Adams and Mr. James A. Noyes were quietly married, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Marietta street, yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. J. Noyes, brother of the groom, in the presence of the family. At 3:30 o'clock the happy couple left for Cedartown, where they will live temporarily.

On their arrival in Cedartown, Mr. and Mrs. Noyes were tendered a reception by the groom's brother, Colonel John Crabb. It was a brilliant affair.

Miss Hattie Dougherty has returned from LaGrange, Ga., where she has just graduated from the Southern Female college.

The many friends of Mrs. Dr. William King will be sorry to hear of his illness.

Miss Neilson, accompanied by her friend, Miss Mitchell, of Lima, O., leave this evening for Savannah, to sail on Friday morning for New York. They will make an extended visit in and near Boston and return through Ohio about the 1st of September.

The Atlanta people who feel an interest in the career of Miss Lucy Porter, the little Atlanta girl who has made such a success on the stage, will be glad to know that she has accepted a good offer from Erie Elister for next season, and has accepted the offer. The engagement is at an increase in salary over this season, and is very much more desirable in some other respects. Next season she will play leading comedy and ingenue roles, for which she is peculiarly well equipped, and in which she is sure to add to her former success. Miss Porter will soon visit her relatives in Atlanta.

Why?
From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
The German squadron of the Pacific has been ordered to proceed to Chilean waters.

Do you know why? No? Then The Enquirer will tell you.

It is because European diplomats have gathered the impression that the voluntary surrender of the Isthmus was based upon an understanding that the administration of the United States of America would, in the settlement of her case, recognize the belligerent rights of the Chilean insurgents.

That is why. There are other beds in it.

Simpler than It Seems.
From Judge.

"Mr. Sharp," inquired an attentive hostess, "how the world do you manage to eat that hot soup without burning yourself?"

"Madame," was the pathetic reply, "I am burning myself."

Striking Coincidence.
From the Philadelphia Record.

The new people's party and the cyclone season seems to be in together.

Mrs. Whipple's Soothing Syrup is the best all reme for Children's Teething. 25¢ a bottle.

A GRAND PIANO

WILL PLAY A PART IN HELPING THE GRADY HOSPITAL.

A Lift from the Atlanta Piano Company. Chairman Hirsch's Acknowledgments—He Returns Thanks.

A grand piano—an "Atlanta Grand"—will add to the revenues of the Grady hospital.

The piano was presented to the hospital by the Atlanta Piano Company, and in his note to Chairman Hirsch Mr. Holliday, of the company, expresses the wish that it be disposed of in a way to bring the largest amount to the hospital.

The letter of Mr. Holliday to Mr. Hirsch was this:

ATLANTA PIANO COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANO Fortes, FACTORY NO. 5 BADGER STREET, WAREHOUSE 27 WHITEHORN STREET, ATLANTA, GA., June 10.—Hon. Joseph Hirsch, Chairman, Grady Hospital Committee.

My Dear Sir: We herewith donate to you one of our best pianos, "made at our factory in this city," to be disposed of as you may deem proper for the benefit of the grand object you are engaged in.

Miss Gandy was our friend, and to every industry that had for its object the prosperity of Atlanta, he was the eloquent champion. We appreciate the obstacles that you have to contend with, and wish it was in our power to advance this interest still farther to remove them from your path.

We sincerely hope that the means to complete this noble institution will be forthcoming, thus securing to the people of Georgia a blessing worthy the name of Atlanta's best friend and Georgia's most devoted. We remain your truly,

J. S. HOLLIDAY, President.

To this, Chairman Hirsch replied as follows:

ATLANTA, GA., June 11, 1891.—Atlanta Piano Company, J. S. Holliday, President. Dear Sir: Your letter of the 10th was received and your magnificent gift for the benefit of the Henry W. Grady hospital was noted. I will do all in my power to realize a good sum from the piano, and can only thank you for the willingness and promptitude with which you responded to our call. Yours truly, JOSEPH HIRSCH, Chairman.

A Card of Thanks.

Chairman Hirsch desires through The CONSTITUTION to return his thanks to Mr. DeGrove for the use of the opera house, to Bill Poster Dooley for distributing programmes, to the newspapers for their part in aiding in making the recent concert a success.

Several interesting entertainments will be given in the near future for the benefit of the hospital.

RED RIVER OUT OF ITS BANKS

And the Crops Are Badly Damaged—Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—A dispatch from Gainesville, Tex., says the rise in the Red river is unprecedented, exceeding by far in volume the great flood of 1867. At Warren's and Sivil's bends, twenty miles northwest of here, the destruction is widespread. In these two bends there were 10,000 acres of corn, cotton and small grain. All these crops are destroyed and most of the houses are swept away and large numbers of cattle, hogs and chickens drowned.

At Yellow Banks, a Mr. Berdine was drowned while trying to reach the shore in an old ferry boat. Santa Fe bridge, seven miles north of Gainesville, has been repaired and trains passed over today, the first since last Saturday.

Neat Leon, I. T., thirty miles from here, on the Red river, the dead bodies of a man, a woman and a little babe were found in the drift. The bodies have not been identified. Other tragic incidents continue to be reported.

LACEY'S REPORT

Regarding the Keystone National Bank, of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mr. Lacy, compiler of the currency, has completed the preparation of his report in regard to the Keystone National bank, of Philadelphia. It is a very long and exhaustive document and gives a detailed and circumstantial account of the controller's action in the matter, together with the reports received from the various branches of the bank. The report is mainly based on the controller's action, and the controller's report is mainly based on the controller's action.

The president will transact business as far as possible.

Mr. Lacy will not appear before the local committee conducting the present investigation in Philadelphia, the authorities having concluded that it would be establishing a bad precedent.

Mr. Lacy will not appear before the congressional committee investigating federal officials and to have access to the official records of the government. It is expected that the controller's report will supply all information in that officer's possession required by the committee, conducting the municipal investigation.

THE FREE COINAGE COMMITTEE

WILL Meet at the Hoffman House Next Week.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The meeting of the free coinage silver committee, which was to have been held in Washington on the 18th instant, will take place on the same date at the Hoffman house in New York instead. They will meet at 10 o'clock in the morning, and take up the work of promotion of free coinage where they left it at their last meeting.

A proposal for a compromise on the coinage of the products of the American mines is not regarded favorably by the committee, and they say will have nothing but free coinage in the fullest sense of the term, and claim to have enough votes to carry it through the next congress.

Officer Lacy will not appear before the local committee conducting the present investigation in Philadelphia, the authorities having concluded that it would be establishing a bad precedent.

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Officer Lacy will not appear before the local committee conducting the present investigation in Philadelphia, the authorities having concluded that it would be establishing a bad precedent.

Mr. Lacy will not appear before the congressional committee investigating federal officials and to have access to the official records of the government.

It is expected that the controller's report will supply all information in that officer's possession required by the committee, conducting the municipal investigation.

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Officer Lacy will not appear before the local committee

WITH THE RAILROADS.

MARY TENNESSEE AND THE
PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

Railroad Matter Discussed by a Western
and Atlantic Man—Some Circulars
from Commissioner Carter.

The politics between the East Tennessee and the Southern Passenger Association are still very interesting topic in railroad circles. It is a generally conceded fact that if the East Tennessee withdraws the Southern Passenger Association will be knocked into a hole. Therefore the officials who draw salaries in the association are in a condition of uneasiness about their jobs.

This is very plainly and strongly impressed in a circular which has just been sent out to different roads by the passenger association.

When the thirty days' extension of the withdrawal notice was announced it was taken for granted that this action was voluntary on the part of the East Tennessee in the hope that a matter might be adjusted.

It now turns out that the withdrawal was extended by Vice President Fink at the request of Commissioner Carter.

In other words the commissioner was afraid for the life of the association, not that the East Tennessee was anxious to prolong the controversy in the hope of gaining a point.

This is Commissioner Carter's circular, which explains the situation:

SOUTHERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION, COMMIS-
SIONER'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., June 1, 1891.—
Circular No. 752.—Managing Officers of Companies Members
of the Southern Passenger Association
from the Southern Passenger Association
to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia rail-
ways, dated May 25, 1891, which
is as follows:—

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18, 1891.—Major Henry Fink, Vice President, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, No. 80 Broadway, New York City, I ask that you extend time for withdrawal of line from the Southern Passenger Association for thirty days, in order that I may endeavor to bring about a meeting of association to discuss the interest of association.

THOS. H. CARTER, Commissioner.

CINCINNATI, O., May 18, 1891.—Colonel Thomas Carter, Commissioner Southern Passenger Association, Atlanta, Ga., to whom a copy of the circular was sent, extended notice of withdrawal from Southern Passenger Association thirty days.

HENRY FINK,
Vice President.
THOS. H. CARTER, Commissioner.

This brings up the probability or improbability of the East Tennessee entering the union again.

Which is authoritatively given as the cause of the East Tennessee's threatened withdrawal from the passenger association.

So far as can be ascertained, the situation is the same as it was at the conclusion of the Cincinnati conference between Vice President Fink and Commissioner Carter.

That is, the East Tennessee must either be allowed to use the union depot, on the same terms as it is enjoyed by other tenants, or it is to withdraw from the Southern Passenger Association on the 25th of this month.

A compromise may, however, be effected by the East Tennessee running its trains up to Mitchell street crossing.

Commissioner Carter had a short interview with President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, the day he was passing through the city, it is understood that nothing was accomplished.

The situation is drawing to a crisis—what is to be done in the next few days.

The East Tennessee and the Depot.

A prominent railroader who has, as his talk goes, the strongest leaning toward the Western and Atlantic, has something of interest to say on the Western and Atlantic-East Tennessee controversy. He gives in detail what seems to be the Western and Atlantic side of the controversy.

"It is quite a mistake to suppose that in case the West Point Terminal lines withdraw from the present union depot and build their own depot," he said, "the Western and Atlantic would be cooped up by itself in the new union depot just as the East Tennessee was cooped up by itself at its Mitchell street

depot. Birmingham is worried.

Since the Terminal-Central deal has been concluded and the talk about the removal of the Georgia Pacific headquarters to Atlanta and the establishment of the central offices of the whole system here has been generally accepted as true, Birmingham has become not a little stirred up on the subject.

The railroad column of The Age-Herald is moved to make these mournful remarks:

"Atlanta is doing quite a bit to create the impression that she has been considered as a suitable point for the headquarters of the Richmond and Danville system. Certainly it would be a good thing, and is all proper enough for the two systems to make a compact to make them feint, but it is very probable that the present headquarters will be retained, at least until the 4th of July."

Judge Twigg's affidavit states that he would be compelled to float the bonds of the road.

If this isolation of the Western and Atlantic were really to happen it would be a first place to be cooped up in. Right at the heart of the town, opposite the two big hotels, nearly all the transient travel stops, and in proximity to either or all the attractions of the tourist or merchant, or at the most accessible point for reaching them.

But in case the Richmond and Danville and its controlled lines should go out of the way, do you suppose that the Georgia railroad, which is a competitor to the Richmond and Danville, for freight and passengers for Gainesville, Athens and almost all points, should leave the center of town and go out with them? It is true one-half the lease of the Georgia road is owned now by the West Point Terminal, but it is also true that the other half is owned by the Louisville and Nashville, and it is more reasonable to suppose that the Georgia road would stay in the present union depot than its western connection than that it would go out and throw in its lot with its competitor.

Besides the Atlantic Coast Line's new road to Augusta, when opened, will give more decided competition to the Richmond and Danville by the Georgia.

Furthermore, the Georgia, Carolina and Georgia will be here within a year, and if the Georgia were to go out of the union depot that would be only too glad to take its place.

You know the Georgia controls the Atlanta and West Point, and that line of course would stay with the Georgia. Furthermore, suppose the Richmond and Danville would go out of the union depot, the lessee of the Western and Atlantic would not allow Richmond and Danville trains to run through the heart of Atlanta to their new depot, which common report thinks will be located near the present East Tennessee depot, and therefore they would have to go around the road north of the city and back down from there into their new depot. This would mean a delay of at least a hour both in getting into the city and going out again as compared to their present time of getting into their union depot.

But even if arrangements were made whereby they could go over the present route to the union depot to their new one, it would be only a matter of a few days before public opinion and their own self-interest would force them to stop their trains at the union depot and let their passengers off or on, and hence the Western and Atlantic would not be cooped up even by the Richmond and Danville.

Of course, the West Point road, which has the Georgia Pacific as a competitor from Atlanta to nearly all points in the southwest, would prefer to keep in the heart of the city to its allies, and let its competitor go out to the suburbs. It would be a great strike for West Point if the Georgia Pacific were to get the present union depot.

But in regard to the East Tennessee having a union depot in case they cannot get into the union depot, it would be a matter of difficulty to persuade all interests how to do differential. In other words, if the differential is allowed a differential of 25

cents on all passengers who come from Peachtree street, for instance, to the present East Tennessee depot, it would be because the distance is farther, and, therefore, the conveniences are not as great for them to take the East Tennessee train as to take the Western and Atlantic. The Eastern and Atlantic are to come down Alabama street, opposite Jackson's hotel, and walk about 200 yards or more to the union depot. Therefore all the West End people and, in fact, all the people who live in the southwestern portion of the city, would find it much more handy to go to the East Tennessee depot than to the Western and Atlantic union depot. It would certainly be a different, then, to give the Western and Atlantic a differential of 25 cents against the East Tennessee.

"And how could the ticket agent always tell whether a party desires to purchase a ticket in a West End or whether he lived in the northern part of Atlanta, or how could he tell whether he was merely a traveler, who had stopped here, and who had caught on to this differential, and was fooling the Western and Atlantic agents by telling him that he lived in West End, or who was fooling the East Tennessee agents by telling him that he lived out about Peachtree circle?"

"As to the matter of a war between the present lessors of the Western and Atlantic and the East Tennessee, because of the non-admittance of the latter into the union depot, I do not think the public need look forward to that with any degree of certainty. The Western and Atlantic, at present, has no thought of lines to any great extent, and, therefore, no great amount of tonnage business, which could be had by the East Tennessee.

The bulk of its business is in a measure local to the Western and Atlantic and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and will, therefore, be controlled for it even in the event of a war; whereas, the East Tennessee has every expectation much more through business than local, and the West End people would not hurt itself appreciably by reducing very largely the rates between points where the East Tennessee gets a large business, and this would force the East Tennessee to come to the same figures in order to protect their travel, and this would amount to a loss of thousands of dollars weekly to them, whereas the loss to the Western and Atlantic would be very little. In fact, by its cutting rates it might induce a sufficient number of through passengers who now go over the East Tennessee to come over the Western and Atlantic to make up altogether for its losses between Chattanooga and Atlanta on business which is almost local."

"This was demonstrated by the rate war between the Western and Atlantic and the East Tennessee in 1885. The East Tennessee at the beginning of the fight declared that it would not maintain rates until it got into the union depot or was allowed a differential. The Western and Atlantic declared that it should not get into the union depot, and that it did not have a differential.

"So confident were the East Tennessee passenger men at the beginning of that war that they had the whip hand of the Western and Atlantic, and so ignorant were they of the weakness of their own line as against the roads of the Western and Atlantic that they thought the so-called "old guard" could hold out for a while, their line being ten times as long as the Western and Atlantic. They jocularly declare that it was nothing but a fight between a great system and a sidetrack.

"The war lasted nine weeks, and when it ended the East Tennessee was not in the union depot; it did not get any differential, and it is still paying the same straight rates as the advocates in the south were for the maintenance of rates. History may repeat itself."

To Be Leased by the "Sam."

There is considerable talk just now about the probable lease of the Cordele road to the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery.

Runners are rife, but it is very well known that negotiations are pending with this end in view.

The Savannah, Americus and Montgomery, or rather the investment company that owns it, also owns a large block of stock of the Albany Investment Company that built the Cordele road, and it is greatly to the interest of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery to secure the control of this road.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Albany Investment Company was held the other night, nothing was voted upon except what was done.

Colonel Nelson Tift, in speaking of a conference which he recently held with the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery officials on the lease subject, stated that he believed the two parties would meet and it might be some time before any definite conclusion would be reached, but that the matter is now under consideration.

The embarrassment of the company is due to the fact that it has been impossible to float the bonds of the road.

Birmingham Is Worried.

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STRUGGLE FOR A CHILD
AN INTERESTING CASE IN COURT
AT AUGUSTA.

Mrs. Harrison and Her Husband, Who Have Separated, Go to Law—A Fight Between Lawyers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 11.—[Special.]—The most sensational case ever dragged into the courts of this county was taken up in the superior court this afternoon before Judge Rooney.

It is a civil suit under a writ of habeas corpus. The testimony was racy, breezy and smutty in many facts. To add to the sensationalism of the case, an encounter between Judge H. D. Twigg and Mr. Joe Ganahl, opposing attorneys in the case, occurred in the courtroom.

The case is the suit of Mr. Marion Harrison, of Charleston, S. C., who is trying to get his four-year-old son from his wife, Mrs. Cornelia Harrison, who has been living in Augusta since last March, as she has entered suit for divorce in the courts here.

Mr. Harrison claims that Mrs. Harrison is not the proper person to have care of the child. Major Joseph Ganahl and his son, Mr. Joe Ganahl, represent Mr. Harrison. Mrs. Harrison's attorneys are Twigg and Verderly. In answer to the charge, Judge Twigg reads Mrs. Harrison's grounds for divorce, which were that Mrs. Harrison was immoral, vicious and indolent; that he habitually used profane language towards her; had failed to provide her and their child with the necessities of life, and repeatedly threatened to kill her.

A LOOK AT THE PARTIES.

Mrs. Harrison, who is handsome looking and beautiful, was in court, elegantly attired in a perfect fitting black lace suit. Her father and mother, Captain Dennis and wife, of Charleston, sat by her side, and in the arms of Captain Dennis the little fellow, over whom the parents were fighting for possession, slept while the trial was proceeding.

Mr. Harrison is the first witness. He denied that he had failed to support his wife and child, but admitted that he had only given his wife a dress suit and a matress, which was won in 1884, and paid his wife half wages as a seamstress, but only because she wanted to work.

THREATENED TO KILL HIS WIFE.

Upon cross-examination he admitted that he twice threatened to kill his wife—once when, he said, he had found a note she had written to a gentleman in Charleston, who was her former suitor and cousin. He told her if that occurred again he would not be responsible for what he did.

The second time was last November, when she told him she was going to leave him and get a divorce. He says he told her he did not care if she became divorced, but if she married another man he would never forgive her.

Judge Twigg asked Mr. Harrison if he did not charge his wife with being unvirtuous, and at the time she bore his child he accused her of being the mistress of the attending physician.

STORIES OF THEIR SEPARATION.

This Mr. Harrison denied. He told of their separations and reconciliations, and how he, under protest of carrying the child to have its photograph taken, when they were separated, which she refused to agree to, consenting to let her keep the child. He told her he would return to Charleston and allow her to see his boy whenever it was his pleasure.

Mr. Harrison said he only did it to get his wife back to Charleston.

MRS. HARRISON'S STILETTO.

Mr. Joe Graham, a boarder at Mrs. Palmer's house on Walker street, where Mrs. Harrison stopped when she first came to the city, told of a stiletto Mrs. Harrison carried in her bosom which was covered with poison.

A flutter of excitement was raised in court when the affidavit of Mrs. Palmer, proprietor of a boarding house, was read. She affirmed that she requested Mrs. Harrison to leave her house, as she did not admire her conduct in receiving company. Mrs. Palmer further declared that the counsel for Mrs. Harrison would frequently visit the house and have close conversations with her, sometimes as often as two or three times a day. She also referred to Mrs. Harrison as being the recipient of winds and bores.

JUDGE TWIGGS ANNOUNCED THAT IF THE AFFIDAVIT WAS INTENDED TO REFLICT UPON HIM AND HIS CLIENT, HE BRANDED IT AS MALICIOUS AND FALSE.

After the reading of the affidavit until noon, the court adjourned until 9 o'clock in the morning. The court was treated to more excitement by Judge Twigg characterizing the conduct of the Messrs. Ganahl as ungentlemanly. Major Ganahl left the room but his son, Mr. Joe Ganahl, overheard the remarks of Judge Twigg and struck at him. The judge attempted to return the blow, but was stopped by friends interfering.

CONFIRMATION SERVICES

Will Be Held at the Synagogue at 10 o'clock This Morning.

The feast of pentecost was observed at the synagogue last evening. Rabbi Reich officiated and delivered an interesting sermon.

At 10 o'clock this morning confirmation services will be held. Three young men, Adolph Eichberg, Leo Lichten and Harry Eichberg completed the list of confirmands, which is an unusually small one this year. The services promise to be of much interest.

HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, DIZZINESS, NERVOUSNESS, SPASMS, SLEEPLESSNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, caused by the effects of bad food, drink and medicine, will be removed by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at office, by mail, 10c. MILES MED. CO., ELKHART, IND.

IT IS A GENUINE TREAT.

We mean Hoy's Jersey butter, beyond all doubt the best butter ever brought to Atlanta; uniformly in grade, richness of flavor, absolute purity, are its qualities. It is all bought from dairy farms, situated in the blue-grass country, and hence always uniform, always of that fine rich color and flavor which blue grass alone imparts to Jersey butter. It is the best butter in the world. It will put it in a box and seal it, and it is delivered to you in an ice box. Now isn't it a treat to have no more butter, no more stale butter, no more melted butter

ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cashier
Banking CompanyAFFAIRS OF STATE.
THE BOARD OF VISITORS MAKES ITS
FORMAL REPORT.Some Important Recommendations Looking
to Improvements at the University.
Other News About the Capitol.

The board of visitors to the State university made their report to the governor yesterday.

The report says there have been enrolled at the State university during the scholastic year of 1890-'91, 180 students. Of these, 140 are studying for the A. B. and B. S. degrees, twenty-four for the B. E. degree, four for the A. Sc., two of which degrees belong to the Franklin college and two to the Agricultural and Mechanical college.

The report then says there are in the faculty of the university ten professors and two instructors, exclusive of the law department, which is self-sustaining.

The report compliments the faculty of the university and says of Chancellor Boggs: "Under his judicious, energetic administration, the discipline and scholarship of the university have reached a high degree of excellence. His present measures and plans for the future, sustained by popular sentiment and liberal appropriations, will make the university equal to any in the south."

Seventy-one per cent of the students, the report says, are paying in whole or in part their own way.

"We have been pleasantly impressed by the orderly conduct, correct and studious habits, and high moral character of the students of the university, as attested by the faculty, the citizens, and the students. We have ascertained, by careful investigation that gambling, drunkenness and similar vices are far more common in this institution." The report says the students are required to attend church every Sunday morning.

The college buildings are reported in very bad order, with the exception of the Moore college.

They have not been repaired in many years and even from an economic standpoint the state should give them immediate and needed attention. The Richardson building, formerly used as a dormitory, was a few years since converted into recitation rooms. These rooms we find very inadequate and ill adapted for the purposes for which they are used. The best interests of the university require that this structure be replaced by a new building, the construction of which need not cost more than \$25,000. Proper repairs upon the interior and exterior of the other buildings would make them subserve the purposes of the university for the present. The schoolroom furniture of the university is old and dilapidated. Much of it has been made by local carpenters to serve temporary purposes, and is crude and uncomfortable. We particularly recommend the purchase of modern classroom furniture for each recitation room."

The report declares the scientific department in splendid condition. It, however, recommends more money for the library. It also recommends that more money be appropriated for the care of the grounds.

The report recommends the use of the old Rock college, not now in use, for a state normal college. It says its proximity to the State university might make available to the students of the normal school the facilities afforded by the university.

The report closes by recommending that the legislature make an additional appropriation of \$15,000 or \$20,000 to make the State university equal to the work required, and further recommends the establishment of a chair of English philology.

The report is signed by Messrs. J. W. Frederick, A. M. Patterson, L. B. Evans, W. H. Woodall and W. M. Slaton, chairman.

About Female Convicts.

The lessees of the state convicts are attempting to reach some agreement as to the disposition of the female convicts.

Mr. Brown wants to send them down to the Old Town camp, but Dr. O'Daniel thinks that is not a sufficiently healthy camp for them. An agreement will perhaps be reached today.

Military Affairs.

The three railroad commissioners are out on a tour of inspection of the offices, etc., of the railroads, and will return today or tomorrow.

A BIG BLUE HERON.

The largest bird of its kind ever seen there.

PIGEON RIVER, N. C., June 10.—[Special.]—The largest blue heron, or crane, ever seen in these parts was killed here on the river yesterday. It measured six feet from tip of bill to tip of tail, and six feet one inch from tip to tip of wings. J. Reeves & Co., druggists, bought the bird, and will have it embalmed and preserve it as a curiosity, which it has been proposed by all who have seen it.

An Opera House.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—The main building of the Concordia open house, which stands on South Eutaw street, between German and Lombard streets, was almost completely wrecked by fire this evening shortly after 6 o'clock. The annex building, which stands on German street near Eutaw, was partially damaged by fire and water. The interior of the main building is a total ruin. The estimated damage ranges from \$80,000 to \$100,000. The insurance is placed at \$125,000. About half that is left of the main building is still standing.

Harvard Students in Trouble.

BOSTON, June 10.—Twenty-five Harvard students, members of the Zeta Psi Club, were arrested in Cambridge today, charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance in their clubroom. They pleaded not guilty, and were each held over in \$500 for trial, their own recognizance being accepted.

Sayings Hard to Understand.

From The Boston Herald.

It is curious to note what vulgarisms creep into the American language, even the language spoken by well educated, not to say cultured people. Just at present, the ear is harassed by a phrase, or rather, a word, much used, by our belles who assist afternoon hostesses at that function called a "tea." "My dear," says one girl to another, "I'm invited to pour for Mrs. Carrington next Wednesday. Oh, are you?" Well, she asks, "to turn, but I had another engagement." However, I thought, what is the meaning of "pour" and "turn"? It was sometimes before the verbs and their implications made a connection in my brain, and then the desire to stand these young women in a corner was so intense I resolved to avoid a demonstration. The century has indeed grown old and lazy where the tongue finds so small a word as "tea" difficult of utterance. To speak it, however, in such a phrase as can be spoken, and to drop the final word tea is to render it intolerably vulgar. The custom at large afternoon receptions here of having good-looking girls perform this service, generally imposed on servants in well-appointed houses in London, is thoroughly American, and so, too, is the abominable fault which has grown out of it.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 20, 1891.

Dear Sir.—Within the past three days I have broken up and cured severe sores on three of my stables with Sandine. I consider Sandine a valuable medicine in a stable.

SACH E. TAYLOR.

COLONIAL TITLES OF RESPECT.
ONLY THE MINISTERS AND A FEW OTHERS CALLED
MISTER.From The Youth's Companion.
The founders of Boston were thoroughly English in their social traditions. They believed in distinctions of rank. Only a few persons of unquestioned eminence, including ministers and their wives, received the title of Mister or Mistress. The higher magistrates also took the title, but deputies to the general court were not honored with it. They, along with the other citizens of Boston, were dubbed Goodman and their wives Goodwives.

If a master lost his reputation—in those days that followed immediately upon his loss of character—he was degraded to the rank of Goodman. Officers of the church and of the militia received the titles of their rank or office. Servants were not honored by any prefix to their names. They were plain John or James.

The distinctions of rank were also preserved by differences in the style and material of dress. But a democratic leaning and a desire for fine clothes were both at work. They soon told in the manners of the settlers.

Within fifteen years of the arrival of the town men in human station began to dress as their betters. Doubtless they felt as Pat did, who gave it as his opinion that "every man was as good as any other man, and a great deal better."

The statute books show that the magistrates were sorely troubled in trying to preserve the traditional distinction in dress and to keep fashion within the bounds of decorum.

A man not worth \$200 was forbidden to wear gold, silver lace, buttons, or points at the knees. Women whose property did not much \$200 in value were ordered not to wear silk, satin, or lace scarfs, or any apparel with any lace on it, gold or silver thread.

The general court was plain spoken in giving its reasons for enacting this law. It records "its utter detestation and dislike that can do no harm and has never been known to fail to do good."

Take Simmons Liver Regulator

—AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR
Malaria, Bowel Complaint,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Cough, Consumption, Biliousness,
Kidney Affections, Jaundice,
Menial Depression, Colic.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have found that the best specific for the cure of biliousness is the compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of impeding) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system."

L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

ONLY GENUINE

Has our X Stamp in red on front of wrapper.

J. H. ZELLIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Oakland Heights Sanatorium.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Most Complete Health Resort in the South.

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE SOUTH FOR PERSONS WHO NEED REST AND MEDICAL ATTENTION. NO HOTEL IN ASHEVILLE HAS AS WELL FURNISHED ROOMS AND ITS CUISINE IS UNREDACTED.

The table is an important feature of the sanatorium. Elevators, open fire places, electric lights and telephone, are all provided.

The bathhouse is a large, airy, airy room, with a large, limpid spring nearby. By the sanitary arrangements are as perfect as care and money can make them. Persons suffering with rheumatism, etc., will be able to stay at this place.

The medical management is under the direction of Dr. P. W. Neefus, recently of the Jacksonville Sanatorium at Daytona, Fla.

The dormitories are thoroughly equipped with modern appliances for the scientific relief and cure of all nervous and chronic diseases. The bath departments are the finest in the South.

The hospital is a comfortable and skillful attendant.

The methods of treatment include all forms of baths, the medicated vapors, Turkish, electric, galvanic, magnetic, etc., and all kinds of physical exercises.

Although the comfort and welfare of the sick are the first consideration, every opportunity is given to those who desire to spend their summer vacation here. Address for further particulars.

MISS EMILIE VAUGHN, Asheville, N. C.

june11-d2m

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, Vt. Vt. Vt.

Alkaline Lake Water, also

Iron and Freedon Waters.

Best of any tempering water.

Water in the world. Superb Sunbeam.

Water for the heart, liver and kidneys.

Our Firm

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.
GOVERNOR NORTHERN LECTURED TO THE TEACHERS YESTERDAY.

The Attendance Increasing as Visitors Arrive and the Interest Grows—Mr. Hoke Smith Lectures Today.

Governor Northern lectured to the teachers yesterday at the normal school.

The attendance was larger than on any preceding day, a number of visitors being attracted by THE CONSTITUTION'S announcement that the governor would speak.

It was a practical talk, full of useful and timely advice. The governor's advice was all the more effective because it was founded upon actual experience in the schoolroom—a lifetime of it!

"Nothing," said he, "so closely and materially affects the welfare and progress of the state as its common school system. That is a consideration of the utmost importance."

To go one step further, nothing so closely and materially affects the school system of the state as the moral and intellectual standard of its teachers. This normal school is a step in the right direction, and I hope to see Atlanta's example followed by other cities and towns of the state. Schools of this sort should be established in each county, so that teachers in the rural districts may be benefited by the training. Teacher training is something it would pay the state to hold off. It is a positive duty of the state to do something in this direction. Its money, so much as will be necessary for this purpose, could not possibly be invested to better advantage.

"This city deserves great credit for the establishment of this school. It is another mark of Atlanta's progress and push and public enterprise."

After the governor had concluded his remarks, a resolution, thanking him for the address, was introduced by Professor W. M. Slifer. It was adopted unanimously.

THE EXERCISES TODAY.

Mr. Hoke Smith is expected to lecture today to the normal school.

His subject will be, "The legal relation between the teacher, the pupil and the parent."

This is an interesting subject, and what Mr. Smith may have to say will be of general interest.

This matter, in effect, was the cause of a great deal of discussion recently in the board of education.

This series of lectures is proving one of notable interest.

Major Slaton is to lecture, whenever the lecturer for the day is unable to be present, upon "The Theory and Practice of Teaching." So that there is a guarantee against one's being disappointed in the lectures. Major Slaton, himself, is one of the most thoroughly informed teachers in the south, and always an interesting lecturer upon that subject.

The classes are all in working trim now, and the lectures are full of interest.

A cordial invitation is extended to teachers all over the state to come and attend the school, for all charge.

Quite a number of visiting teachers are here already, and others are coming in daily.

THE WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

Congressman Livingston Furnishes a Card Bearing on the Subject.

A number of young men in this congressional district who have longings toward West Point will read with interest Congressman Livingston's announcement with reference to this matter. It is:

To whom it May Concern: There will be an examination of applicants for a cadetship to the United States Military Academy from the fifth congressional district of Georgia, on West Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga., on the 30th of July next, 9 o'clock a.m.

Applicants must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, unmarried, at least five feet in height, free from any infirmities or immoral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease, or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service. He must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particulars of our own country) and the history of the United States.

All candidates should cause themselves to be thoroughly examined by a competent physician to ascertain if there exist any physical disqualifications.

The informal examination herein suggested is solely for the convenience and benefit of the candidate himself, and can in no way affect the decision of the academic and medical examining boards at West Point. I will have the board of the examining gentlemen to make the academic examination.

The applicants can agree upon some competent physician on this day, or have their medical examination, or furnish a physician's certificate. Applicants can furnish their endorsements and references on the day of examination.

L. F. LIVINGSTON,
Member of Congress, Fifth Dist.

Delays are dangerous. A dollar spent for Hood's Sarsaparilla now may prevent illness which will be expensive and hard to bear. Now is the time to take it, in order to derive the greatest good.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

The Best Investment You Can Make.

Atlanta real estate is a good investment, and always yields handsome profits to those who have money. A dollar invested in a lottery is good when you win the lottery, but provided you would rather have money obtained in that way (and who wouldn't?)—But the best investment of all is to be cured of all ill, restored to health, and thereby be happy. It doesn't take a fortune for that.

Now, if you have a case of PILES or an old RUSTULA that you want to keep for the sake of company, you don't need me, but if you have either and want to get well, I will GUARANTEE to cure you.

I will not hurt you either. There is no ancient barbarism in my office. (He left some time ago, in fact before I moved in.) Everything fully abreast with the times. Now, do you believe what I say? Maybe you don't. My patients are willing to talk to you about it, and I am willing to talk to you. I can promise you all you want. You need not take my word for it, but you will take theirs, provided you know the man. I offer you all this. A CURE thrown in.

D. JACKSON,
Hirsch Building, Atlanta, Ga.
sun, wed, fri.

Roller Champion Flour is the talk of the hour. You grower for it. sun wed fri

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm, two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or 1 year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Spend Sunday at Lithia Springs.

If you want to spend Sunday in the country, take the Georgia Pacific train, leaving Union depot at 9 o'clock a.m., and go to Lithia Springs, only 62 miles from the round trip on main line train returns, leaves Lithia Springs at 4:30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Atlanta at 5:30 o'clock p.m.

june 12-14

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or 1 year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Postponed—Forest Park Sale.

Owing to continuous rains the big sale of Forest Park lots is postponed until Thursday, June 13th, when the sale will be made as heretofore advertised.

Postponed—Forest Park Sale.

If you want to spend Sunday in the country, take the Georgia Pacific train, leaving Union depot at 9 o'clock a.m., and go to Lithia Springs, only 62 miles from the round trip on main line train returns, leaves Lithia Springs at 4:30 o'clock p.m., arriving at Atlanta at 5:30 o'clock p.m.

june 12-14

The Old Homestead.

Commuting 2nd instant the Southern Pacific Company will commence double daily services of New Orleans on the following schedule: Departure from Atlanta, 8 a.m.; Pacific express, 4:30 p.m.; arrival at New Orleans, 12:30 p.m.; departure from New Orleans, 3:30 p.m.; arrival at Atlanta, 10:30 p.m.

For Your Picnic Dinner!

Take a bottle of Hotspur relish and French marbles cocaine. Sold by all prominent grocers. Young & Morris, Sole Manufacturers, 28 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 12-14

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or 1 year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Postponed—Forest Park Sale.

The patrons of the middle-class Phonographs are informed that the latest band and violin music can be heard daily, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon, at the parlors of the Georgia Phonograph Company, rooms 9, 10 and 11, Old Capitol Building. A selection of six pieces will be given for 25 cents each person. Selections changed daily. june 12-14

THE PHONOGRAPH.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or 1 year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

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